

The Real Reason Lipids Heat Faster in the Microwave AND Microwave Cooking Accelerated by Pulsed Solitons in Conjunction with Spin Attenuation Enabled by Multi-Mode Ring Electromagnet

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Introduction

The reason lipids heat faster than water is because a lipid is a series of interweaved proteins arrayed in a sphere and filled with water in which the exposed sides of the proteins have a strong tendency not to have any electrons occupying that area of the electron cloud at any given time, these electrons being the primary influence which prevent the vast majority of resonance events which might occur. This is because covalent bonds tie up some of the electrons in the individual proteins, keeping those away from the "sides." Those electrons not tied up in a covalent bond are also less likely to occupy that space where they would need to be present in order to block resonance events because of inter-dependent Coulomb force alignments resulting from the helical structure of proteins.

Abstract

Although in one of my previous publications I stated that microwave cooking could be accelerated by elimination of the electron spin of the electrons associated with heating and that remains true, the other major force that inhibits resonance is the Coulomb repulsion of EM-associated electrons by electron cloud electrons. I now believe that the spin cancellation approach alone would only slightly accelerate cooking speed (perhaps by 10%.)

However, if a magnetic field configured properly can push all of the orbiting electrons to one side of an electron cloud (even if momentarily) then during that period, any standard microwave radiation would heat plain water at ~40x the normal rate. Therefore, a Pulsed Soliton-Enhanced Microwave Oven design would be clearly superior, even to the RASA concept.

In a PS-EMO, a soliton wave is emitted every 10 microseconds with the help of an electromagnetic ring on the side of the microwave with the magnetron. The ring, while active, would uniform a steady stream of microwaves into a soliton which, when it interacts with the liquid to be heated, pushes all electrons to one side, exposing one half of all of the electron clouds to the maximal chance for a resonance event. Standard microwave energy would ride on the coattails of each soliton wave and heat water with extreme rapidity.

Due to the kinetic effects of solitons on metals, at least one side of such a microwave would need to be made of a non-ferromagnetic and non-paramagnetic metal.

The RASA and PS-EMO concepts are not mutually exclusive and could be used in conjunction with one another, for an estimated cooking speed increase of 60x if both techniques are combined, as a non-spinning (no magnetic output)

electron when in proximity to an exposed ion would be virtually guaranteed to resonate and would heat liquids with alarming rapidity. Rather than sweeping phase cancellation zones, many of the RASA benefits could be achieved affordably by creatively utilizing the electromagnetic ring mechanism to nullify spins when it is not in solitonizing mode.

By anticipating when a microwave's "up swing" in phase would be occurring, the top half of the soliton ring can be activated at reduced power, alternating with the lower half. The top and bottom halves would have to alternate with extreme rapidity on the order of the time it takes for light to travel a distance equivalent to a half-wavelength of the microwave frequency emitted... about 4.9GHz. It should be noted that the spin nullification function of the ring would require only about 12% as much energy as the energy required to solitonize that same energy, although these values would vary depending upon the wattage of the magnetron used. The result is that null-spin or near-null spin electrons could be generated using the same basic mechanism of alternating polarity electromagnets that can solitonize EM. Thus, we have a working model that combines both RASA and PS-EMO techniques using a single physical mechanism. It is as simple as alternating between emitting soliton waves and emitting spin-nullified electromagnetism with precise timing control of the mode shifts of the electromagnetic ring.

Conclusion

So, as you can see, a seemingly unimportant re-examination of the science underpinning a so-called trivial matter in this case forms the basis of a highly profitable and useful technology now available for development by whatever crooked company will steal the idea.

Note: By the time of the publication of 19 October 2023 regarding preventing the scattering of light by atmosphere, I came to the conclusion that spinless photons are actually more likely to scatter. Therefore, it would, in fact, be counter productive to emit spinless microwave photons as they would be less likely to resonate. The strength of this design relies entirely upon the use of solitons to push electrons in electron clouds out of the way in order to make way for incoming photons which may resonate with nuclei.